FBIS DAILY REPORT

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JOINT USSR-CSSR-HUNCARY MILITARY MANEUVERS

TANJUG Announces Maneuvers

LD061406 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Prague, February 6 (TANJUG) -- Units of the Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Soviet Armies started today (Monday) in the territory of Czechoslovakia their joint maneuvers aimed at improvements, it was official announced, in joint operations by commands and units of the allied armies under winter conditions. These maneuvers are taking place in middle and western Bohemia and will last until February 11.

It was not announced how many troops will take part and which services will train their combat preparedness. According to TV information, however, it was concluded that, in addition in infantry units, tank and motorized units are also to take part.

RUDE PRAVO Report

AU081237 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[CTK and "ST"-signed report]

[Text] Prague, 6 Feb -- Preparations for the joint winter exercise of the ground and air forces of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army come to a head in the designated areas on 6 February. The purpose of the exercise is to develop cooperation between the commanders and the detachments of the allied armies in conditions of waging contemporary combat activity.

The movement of troops into the training areas has been concluded and the staffs and the conscripts are intensively preparing to fulfill demanding tasks. Their activity is characterized by high moral-political standards, discipline, responsibility, and the endeavor to fulfill all combat tasks excellently and well. In the difficult climatic conditions the soldiers are protected against cold and frostbite. In the field they are also receiving three times a day warm food and are supplied with hot tea at all times.

Political work in the field is being developed; party and youth union organizations are mobilizing the members of the troops on exercise to initiative and activity. Also, the first comradely meetings between the soldiers of the three exercising armies have taken place, meetings which will contribute to an exchange of experience and strengthening friendship and cooperation among the members of the allied troops during the joint exercise.

Several days of this week, and sometimes even decisive hours or minutes, will verify the combat skills of mechanized infantry, tank crews, artillerymen, signal corps, and members of other detachments and arms of service of our Army. This is why they have prepared well for the joint winter exercise at the side of the Soviet Army and the Hungarian People's Army. They all want to stand the test with honor and fulfill excellently all tasks of the allied exercise.

Members of an artillery detachment, in which First Lieutenant Ladislav Becak is the deputy commander, placed emphasis in intensive training in the past weeks on strengthening all techniques and skills when fulfilling any command pertaining to firing activity, calculations, and control of aiming elements. In recent days -- during an exercise in the field -- they proved their tactical knowledge.

They also did not forget to prepare the combat equipment and ensure its troublefree functioning in the days ahead, which will be a good experience for maintaining the equipment's combat preparedness.

At membership meetings, Communists and youth union members of the detachment paid attention to tasks facing artillerymen. Depite the fact that combat cooperation with the troops of the allied armies is in the foreground of attention, they also think about friendship meetings. The youth union members have even organized a competition in knowledge of the history of the Soviet Army and the Hungarian People's Army.

The members of mechanized infantry units, too, have prepared well for the joint exercise. In training they put emphasis on correct orientation and carrying out further movements [presuny] to harmonize the activity of units in offensive combat and defense activities. Exhibition tactical exercises on the company and battalion level have contributed to verifying the comprehensive concepts of these types of combat activity. The training, and especially the tactical exercises, taking place in difficult climatic conditions have contributed to raising the physical and moral preparedness of troops.

The condition and readiness of combat equipment were also in the foreground of the mechanized infantry's attention. The unit, in which Captain Vaclav Augustin works, has reason to be satisfied: In the past training year it was the best in technical maintenance among all Armed Forces units of the formation.

After a few weeks of preparation in the garrison, members of our Army's pontoon unit moved in the past few days to a tent camp on a river bank. They were again checking the readiness of equipment, greasing vehicle pins and checking the cargo of the vehicles, which for them is of utmost importance. They paid, in particular, attention to the coordination of people when building a bridge. Ensuring a quick and safe transport of ground forces across rivers is the decisive part of the pontoon units' successful work. And in the winter, when icing begins to form on parts, this work is especially hard and not at all fun. Despite everything, they, as well as members of other units, are determined today to stand the test in the coming days with honor.

NEPSZABADSAG Report

AU081201 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Feb 84 p 5

[MTI report]

[Text] Preparations for the joint winter exercise of assigned units of ground troops and Air Forces of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army were completed in the designated areas on 6 February. The purpose of the exercise is to perfect, under conditions of simultaneous combat activity, cooperation among units and commanders of the allied armies.

As CTK has reported, the deployment of the troops in the areas of the exercise site was concluded during the day and the staffs and soldiers of basic service branches are making intensive preparations for their tasks, which impose great demands on them. Their activity is characterized by a high degree of moral and political preparedness, an awareness of responsibility, and an endeavor to accomplish all combat tasks in an excellent manner. Under the rigorous weather conditions, the soldiers are being protected from catching cold or freezing. They receive three warm meals a day and are constantly supplied with hot tea.

The first comradely meetings have taken place among Hungarian, Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers. To exchange experiences and strengthen friendship and cooperation among the soldiers of the allied troops, similar meetings will also take place during the joint exercise.

Exercise Described

AU091021 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] The joint winter exercise of the assigned units and staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army, began in the areas of Podebrady, Liberec, Karlovy Vary, and Plzen, Czechoslovakia, on 7 February.

The allied forces took up defensive positions in the assigned areas; then, during the day the supposed enemy's attack began. The Soviet and Czechoslovak units conducted active defensive combat and then engaged in a counteroffensive. The soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army are also ready to participate in the combat.

The supposed enemy also tried to deploy strategic air-borne units in the areas behind the allied troops, but this was prevented.

Prague Report on Progress

LD081840 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] An assault crossing of a water obstacle and construction of a pontoon bridge were among the important features of today's activities in the joint exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army.

The military activities were reviewed by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Colonel-General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact attached to the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense; Colonel-General Grigoriy Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia; and by other military representatives.

Throughout the entire activity, the troops exhibited excellent coordination, necessary military skills, and abilities acquired in training. In the afternoon, the allied exercises continued with fulfillment of their planned tasks.

On the second day of their joint exercises, the troops of the exercising units showed high moral and political qualities, and physical and mental resilience in the conditions of present-day combat. They proved that together, side by side, they are capable of fulfilling all the tasks stemming from the internationalist defense of the Warsaw Pact countries.

Warsaw Report

LD081632 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Allied exercises by the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army units began yesterday in the region of Podebrady, Liberec, Karlovy Vary, and Plzen. The first operations have already shown the high morale and fighting capability of the soldiers of the allied armies.

POLISH DELEGATE OPENS GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD081445 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva 7 Feb -- Opening the spring session of the 40-nation Geneva disarmament conference here today, Poland's chief delegate, Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski, said inter alia:

"The conference on disarmament is commencing its new session at a time when its need and value are more striking than ever. During the last few months we have observed the intensification of arms race on the global scale and the increased reliance on military force in international relations. The latter is to be seen in many regions of the world, to mention the Middle East, Africa, and Central America. In Europe, where a qualitatively new and potentially very dangerous round of nuclear arms race has begun to materialize as of December of the last year, the situation is particularly grave. As a result of all these discouraging developments the political and disarmament dialogue has come to a near stand-still.

"In the face of the eroding East-West disarmament dialogue, the conference on disarmament bears a unique responsibility as a single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum. We should remember that any positive result in our common endeavours will help to ease world tensions, safeguard world peace and promote international security. But we should also remember that our work can bring fruitful and mutually acceptable results only if the negotiations are conducted not from the position of strength and if they are guided by the well proven rule of equality and undiminished security of the parties concerned.

Amb. Turbanski pointed to the need of making progress in the work on the complete test ban treaty, ban of chemical weapons and ban on the arms race in outer space.

Poland is determined to pursue a constructive course at the current Stockholm conference, and at the Vienna negotiations as well as at this conference, Amb Turbanski said.

BULGARIA ADVOCATES NUCLEAR-FREE BALKANS IN ATHENS

AU082019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] The building up of confidence and understanding among the Balkan peoples and their efforts to turn the peninsula into a nuclear-free zone were the subjects highlighted today at the Athens conference by the participants in the international conference on turning Europe into a nuclear-free zone.

Gero Grozev, chairman of the National Committee for European Peace and Cooperation, and Evgeniya Keranova, deputy chairman of the National Committee for the Defense of Peace, spoke about the principled and consistent policy followed by Bulgaria in consolidating friendship and good-neighborliness among the Balkan peoples and about the Bulgarian Government's and people's staunch support for eliminating nuclear weapons from the peninsula. Those present showed keen interest in the speech by Academician Nikolay Todorov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and honorary guest at the conference. He said that the good-neighborly relations, friendship, and cooperation of the Balkan countries are turning the Balkans today into a peninsula of hope and an example for Europe.

The FRG representative Strassel drew attention to the need of withdrawing the latest U.S. nuclear missiles from FRG territory and from Europe in general. Gordon Schaffer, the eminent British public figure, said that our common duty is to eliminate nuclear weapons from Europe.

CSSR FORUM URGES CONSTRUCTIVE TALKS IN STOCKHOLM

LD081633 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] At its session in Prague today, the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation adopted a statement on the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The statement says that the conference opens side possibilities for the states striving for peace to demonstrate good will. It is necessary to exert every effort for the talks to be conducted in a constructive spirit, to contribute toward reaching agreements which will truly help strengthen confidence and security in Europe. It will considerably strengthen confidence if the states owning nuclear weapons adopt a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, thus following the USSR's example. A significant contribution toward improving the political climate will be discussion of the proposal on nonuse of military force and on the preservation of peaceful relations between the member-states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, delivered at the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Prague last summer.

The statement of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation continues: The Stockholm conference can fulfill the expectations of the European peoples only if all the participants show responsibility and political willingness to start concrete talks.

The presidium noted in conclusion that no matter how significant the Stockholm conference may be, it cannot replace the Geneva talks. The presidium therefore considers it necessary to stress yet again that in order to solve the problem of nuclear arms in Europe, one has to return to the situation existing prior to the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

CSSR DEFENSE MISNISTER ON DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR

LD091038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 9 Feb 84

[From the Press Review]

[Text] RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA publish an article by Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, minister of national defense, entitled: "Averting the Threat of Nuclear War."

He notes that the current international situation, which deteriorated rapidly owing to the aggressive policy of imperialism, is characterized by destabilization of relations between the states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact and increasing danger of nuclear war with all its catastrophic consequences. It is an indisputable fact, Comrade Martin Dzur says, that the United States has unleashed in the past few years an arms race unparalleled in history.

Apart from the U.S. nuclear forces, the nuclear potentials of France and Great Britain are being rapidly modernized. Significant qualitative changes in the NATO Armed Forces in Europe are to be achieved by completing the buildup of nuclear forces on this continent. Its main component will comprise the U.S. Pershing II medium-range missiles, as well as Tomahawk cruise missiles.

The article says that by deploying the new medium-range nuclear arms, Washington wants to increase its first-strike capability and thus gain the possibility of waging a nuclear war which none of the present weapons have so far provided. It seeks a qualitatively new nuclear potential and achievement of military supremacy which would markedly reduce the possibility of response by the socialist countries against the United States and NATO.

Comrade Martin Dzur says that Czechoslovakia, together with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, consistently and resolutely struggles for peace and security even in the new international conditions. CPCZ policy is based on the fact that peace is the most precious value, a necessary condition for the further development of socialism and world progress, and a prerequisite for the preservation of human civilization. He recalls the peace initiatives of Czechoslovakia and the socialist countries and stresses that we advocate these points of view at the current conference in Stockholm.

Minister Martin Dzur stresses, however, that as a consequence of militarization, the threat of aggression on the part of NATO countries is increasing, that the present balance of forces is being threatened. Thus, the USSR and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact are being forced to adopt retaliatory measures. The Council of Ministers of the USSR has agreed with the governments of Czechoslovakia and the GDR that missile complexes of operational-tactical character, with extended range, be deployed on their territory. The active participation of the CSSR in the retaliatory measures of the Warsaw Pact is in full harmony with the intrinsic interest of our homeland.

The article states in its conclusion that the Czechoslovak People's Army, in close cooperation with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact, takes an active part in fulfilling a historical task: averting the danger of nuclear war. It is prepared, with all resoluteness, to use all combat means in order to defeat imperialist aggression and defend the achievements of socialism, says the article by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM TURKEY

AU082020 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, returned home today from a friendly visit to Turkey at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey. He was welcomed at the airport by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as by Selcuk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

TURKISH AIR TRANSPORT DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU082022 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] An official Turkish delegation for air transportation arrived today in our country. The delegation will hold talks with the Albanian side in connection with the establishment of air transportation between the two countries. The delegation is led by Selcuk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Llambi Leka, deputy minister of communications, and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Communications.

NATION MOURNS LOSS OF PEOPLE'S HERO MYSLIM PEZA

Funeral 9 February

AU080911 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 Feb 84

["Announcement of the Commission for the Organization of the Funeral Ceremony of Comrade Myslim Peza" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, February 8 (ATA) The coffin with the body of Comrade Myslim Peza will be placed in the hall of the Presidium of the People's Assembly so that the working masses can pay the last homages to him.

The homages will be paid on February 8, 1984 from 12 to 17 hrs., as well as on February 9, 1984. The body will be laid down in the graves of the martyrs of the nation.

Alia, Others Pay Tribute

AU082006 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Excerpt] All our people learned with great sorrow the news of Comrade Myslim Peza, Hero of the People, Hero of Socialist Labor, deputy of the People's Assembly, and deputy chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front. Today, at 1200, the coffin with Comrade Myslim Peza's remains was placed in the hall of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, on a pedestal covered with red silk and surrounded by wreaths.

His portriat adorned the hall, and underneath were placed the high decorations of Hero of the People and Hero of Socialist Labor, together with various other medals and orders granted to him by the Presidium of the People's Assembly for his great merits during the national liberation struggle and the period of socialist construction.

Among those who have come to pay tribute to his memory are Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and chairman of the commission for the organization of Comrade Myslim Peza's funeral ceremony, together with the other members of the commission: Comrades Rita Marko, Shefqet Peci, Xhafer Spahiu, Manush Myftiu, Lenka Cuko, Hekuran Isai, Haxhi Lleshi, Pilo Peristeri, Prokop Murra, and Foto Cami.

They salute with clenched fists and stand silently in memory of the life and immortal deeds of Myslim Peza, hero of the legendary national liberation struggle and one of the most distinguished leaders of the people's regime. Later, Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades met with relatives of Comrade Myslim Peza and expressed their sorrow and condolences.

National Mourning Declared

AU080914 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 8 Feb 84

["Decision on Declaring the National Mourning To Honour the Memory of Comrade Myslim Peza" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, February 8 (ATA) -- The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided to declare February 9, 1984 a day of national mourning to honour the memory of Comrade Myslim Peza.

All the institutions, the state and social organs must raise the national flag half-mast. At the time of the burial the work must be suspended for 5 minutes in all the work and production center. All the cultural activities be suspended.

Hoxha Signs Obituary

AU081301 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 8 Feb 84

["Necrology Myslim Peza (Father Myslim) Passed Away" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, February 8 (ATA) -- On February 7, 1984, after a long and grave illness, our dear Comrade Myslim Peza, "Hero of the People," "Hero of Socialist Labour", member of the Party of Labour of Albania, deputy to the People's Assembly and vice-chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, passed away.

Comrade Myslim Peza was born in 1897 in Peza, in a renowned patriotic family. He was born and reared in the fold of the poor people of Peza, as a fighter against the savage regime of Zog and all the feudal-bourgeois system Zog represented. For many years in succession Myslim Peza, as a man who really thought of the cause of the freedom and independence of the homeland, fought arms in hand, unflinchingly. In close pursuit by the anti-people regimes, he was forced to go in long political exile, where he lived as an Albanian, courageous and honest patriot.

Right after his return from exile, Father Myslim was one of the first fighters who joined the Albanian Communists, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Communist Party of Albania, to fight against fascism for the liberation of our dear homeland. The Chetta [guerrilla unit] of Peza, led with bravery and maturity by the legendary Commander Myslim Peza, become a partisan detachment and soon became an ardent defender of freedom and a horror to the enemies.

Myslim Peza was one of the most ardent supporters of the party for organising the Peza Conference and one of the most distinguished fighters for the implementation of its decisions: Comrade Myslim Peza was elected at the conference member of the General Antifascist National Liberation Council.

Due to his special, militant and commanding abilities, his courage and determination, on July 10, 1943, Myslim Peza was elected member of the general staff of the National Liberation Army.

He stood firm and closely linked with the people in the situations which our country experienced during the war; he turned Peza into an impregnable fortress in the face of the continuous attacks by the Nazi-fascists.

Father Myslim personified the strong character of the man, who had discarded contemptuously the flatteries and the intrigues as well as the threats and the plots hatched up by the traitors and the enemies of the people. He never detached from the party, he never distorted its line, in all the situations, but strived and worked with rare loyalty till the end of his life.

After the liberation, as devoted Communist and militant revolutionary, Comrade Myslim Peza has held responsible posts in the organs of our state power as well as in the mass organisations, as the vice-prime minister of the first democratic government, as deputy to 10 legislatures on end, vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and as vice-chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania. He has worked and fought determinedly for the strengthening and democratization of our people's power, for the construction of socialist society.

In all the stages of the revolution and the socialist construction, Comrade Myslim Peza has implemented with lofty loyalty the correct line of the party, in struggle against all the internal and foreign imperialist and revisionist enemies and their stooges. He has stood, worked and fought always with pure heart, as a brave and untiring leader and fighter, making a special contribution to the steel-like foundations of the new People's Albania.

The deed and the figure of Comrade Myslim Peza will remain unforgettable and a lofty example of inspiration for the Communists and our all-working masses.

With the death of Comrade Myslim Peza the party lost a glorious son, the people a respected leader, the family its beloved husband and parent.

The necrology is signed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania; Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania; Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania as well as by his cofighters of war and labour.

U.S.-ISRAELI 'PLOT' TO DIVIDE LEBANON ATTACKED

AU081815 Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 8 Feb 84

["Big Plot on Lebanon" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Feb 8 (BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov) -- A year and a half since his statement that the Marines would stay only a month in Beirut, President Reagan is fanning up the aggression on Lebanon. Under the thunder of cannons, steps are being invented to carry through the plot to divide the small Arab country in the interests of U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation. The impression is created that the hour of recolonization strikes. Washington's cyncism has ceased to surprise the world. What Washington is doing today, however, is not only in absolute contradiction to most elementary ethics. It is perilous for the peace in the Middle East and in the world.

Under the pretext of defending the unity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon, Washington is recklessly expanding its aggressive acts against new and new zones of the Lebanese land, threatening Syria. Reports arriving from Tel Aviv speak of a plan for joint U.S.-Israeli operations. THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote that "Reagan's acts are creating a possibility for an ever wider interference of the USA in Lebanon".

It is mentioned in yesterday's declaration of the President that the USA would step up in future "the training, supplies and aid for the Lebanese Armed Forces". At the same time the President's personal envoy to the Middle East Rumsfeld is discussing with Lebanon's Government the question of dividing the country into eight cantons. Obviously, words do not serve to tell the truth but to disguise the aggressive intentions.

The so-called Multi-National Forces were a verbal cover of the NATO military presence in Beirut. Under the flag of peace they did their best to eliminate even the last premise for national reconciliation. This was yesterday. Today and tomorrow the intention is already the crushing of the national patriotic force, a permanent stationing of the U.S. troops in the country and immortalizing the Israeli occupation on two-thirds of the Lebanese territory.

It is clear to the world public, that no peace will reign in that long-suffered country as long as the U.S. and other NATO troops are not withdrawan from it. If this is not done, the situation in the Middle East will continue to get further complicated and the danger of a conflict with unforeseeable aftermaths for peace will be getting ever more real.

SERBEZOV TO HEAD COMMITTEE FOR TRADE WITH JAPAN

AU080943 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Sofia, February 8 (BTA) -- Mr Rumen Serbezov, first deputy minister in the Ministry of Manufacture and Trade of Consumer Goods, was elected a chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Japanese Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Committee, at a sitting of the Bulgarian side of the bilateral economic committee which was held last night.

The former chairman of the Bulgarian side -- Mr Nacho Papazov, member of the State Council, was elected the committee's honorary chairman.

Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, who attended the sitting, gave high assessment to bilateral trade and economic and techno-scientific relations. He expressed wish for their further developing to the benefit of Bulgaria and Japan's peoples. Japan's ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr Mitsutaka Akiho, joined all these strivings.

YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SARAJEVO

AU081305 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] On 8 February, a Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Georgi Yordanov departed for Yugoslavia in connection with the 14th Winter Olympic Games, which open today in Sarajevo. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Andrey Lukanov.

BCP CC GREETINGS TO LUXEMBOURG PARTY CONGRESS

AU061547 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Feb 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the 24th Congress of the Luxembourg Communist Party:

Dear Comrades: The BCP Central Committee conveys to you, the delegates to the 24th Congress of the Luxembourg Communist Party and to all Luxembourg Communists, sincere, fraternal greetings and wishes for fruitful work during your congress.

Your congress is taking place in a complicated international situation, caused by the militarist and adventurist trend of the most reactionary circles in the United States and NATO. These circles, in their vain striving to achieve military superiority and worldwide hegemony, expanded on unprecedented arms race and declared the "crusade" against socialism, against the revolutionary and national liberation movement of the peoples. The deployment of American intermediate nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which has been started, represents a particular danger for peace in Europe.

Under these circumstances it is more necessary than ever to strengthen the unity and unity of action of the communists and of the broadest democratic and peace-loving circles for the defense of peace, for resistance to the dangerous plans and actions of imperialism.

The BCP highly appreciates the consistent struggle waged by the Luxembourg Communist Party for the consolidation of peace and its consistent support for the peaceful initiatives and proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries.

Dear comrades, we are convinced that the decisions of your 24th congress will represent a new contribution to the struggle of the Luxembourg Communist Party in defense of democratic rights and freedoms, in protecting the vital interests of the workers class and of all working people, in your efforts to join together all progressive forces in your country for the democratic renewal of Luxembourg society, for peace and socialism.

The BCP will continue to develop its relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity with the Luxembourg Communist Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Long live the Luxembourg Communist Party!

Long live the friendship between the BCP and the Luxembourg Communist Party, between the Bulgarian and the Luxembourg Peoples!

Long live the cause of peace and communism!

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTATIONS WITH ROMANIA

AU082043 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Consultations between the Foreign Ministries of Bulgaria and Romania on certain international legal problems of mutual interest have been held in Sofia. Ivan Ganev and Gheorghe Doglu, deputy foreign ministers of the two countries, took part in the talks, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The Romanian guest was also received by Comrade Petur Mladenov.

KUBADINSKI CHAIRS NEWLY FORMED PEACE FRONT

AU081632 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] The first constituent session of the newly established National Front for Peace and Solidarity was held today. Pencho Kubadinski was elected chairman of the National Front for Peace and Solidarity Board. This front will render financial assistance to organizations, movements, and persons who are struggling against military threats and imperialism as well as for (?social) progress and for the development of friendship and cooperation among peoples. The funds will stem from the voluntary personal and collective contributions of Bulgarian citizens and public and economic organizations, the income from (?voluntary) labor days, and from other events. In general, Pencho Kubadinski said that the establishment of the National Front for Peace and Solidarity is in keeping with all the strivings of the Bulgarian people to live in peace, understanding, and cooperation with all peoples.

HIGH-YIELD HYBRIDS INCREASE CORN PRODUCTION

AU030804 Sofia BTA in English 0715 GMT 3 Feb 84

["For Higher Yields of Maize" -- BTA headline]

[Text] In average yield of maize per unit of land, Bulgaria ranks fourth in the world after Italy, the USA and France, and in production per capita of the population is fifth. Of 930 kg per hectare in the 1948-1952 period the average yield went up to some 5,000 kg, and in a number of agro-industrial complexes exceeded 10,000 kg per hectare.

A great tribute to attaining these results goes to the maize institute in the town of Knezha. Tens of high-yielding hybrids of the "Knezha" series have been bred in it which, together with the N-708 hybrid, cover almost all maizeland in Bulgaria. Some of them such as "Knezha-530" can even yield 15,000 kg per hectare each under irrigation and 7,500-10,000 kg without irrigation. Seeds of another high-yielding hybrid, the "Knezha-611", are exported to the USSR and other countries. Following the world experience, every year the institute tests 12-15 thousands new hybrid combinations.

An intensive production technology is being transferred into practice in Bulgaria, after which 15-18 tons of grain and 8 tons of biomass containing 30 per cent dry substance Arz [as received] obtained per hectare. Work is proceeding also on a new starting selection material which would make it possible in the next 4 or 5 years to breed hybrids having a genetic potential exceeding 22-25 tons of grain per hectare.

The Knezha institute is actively cooperating with kindred institutes in the USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and other countries. The "Knezha M-310, -302 and -303" hybrids are the joint development of this institute and the institute in Martonvasar in Hungary, which are high-yielding in both countries.

PRESIDENT REAGAN ORDERS MARINES OUT OF LEBANON

AP Cited on Escalation

LD081419 Prague CTK in English 1322 GMT 8 Feb 84

[TExt] Washington (CTK) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday ordered 1,600 U.S. Marines to move from the neighbourhood of the Beirut airport to ships of the 6th fleet off the Lebanese coast. The transfer, which started today with the move of 250 men, will have several stages and is to be finished by the end of this month.

The President said that the USA will increase aid to the Lebanese Army, intensify its training and speed up arms supplies.

The U.S. news agency AP pointed out that Reagan's decision testifies to preparations for the escalation of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon.

On Tuesday, the USA evacuated some officials of its embassy in Beirut.

Washington's 'Dangerous Dilemma'

LD081938 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] According to President Reagan's decision the United States Marines in Beirut are to be redeployed on board United States Navy vessels off the Lebanese coast.

Lebanon has become something of a headache for the United States Administration, and that is why President Reagan has decided to redeploy the U.S. Marines -- part of the multinational force in Beirut -- to American Navy warships patrolling near the Lebanese shore. This step, however, does not mean any departure from Washington's policy of military pressure on Lebanon. On the contrary, the "Enterprise" aircraft carrier and the destroyer "Claude V. Ricketts" are reported to be heading for Lebanon from Turkish ports, while reports from the White House indicate that the U.S. Marines in Lebanon are ready to step up their military involvement in the country against those Lebanese patriotic forces.

The internal crisis in Lebanon, culminating with the resignation of the Al-Jumayyil government, has put Washington in the most embarrassing position since it took over its alleged peacekeeping role in Lebanon and assume Israel's commitments after Tel Aviv's invasion of Lebanon in 1982. Opposition against President Reagan's policy in Lebanon has been growing also among American voters, to say nothing of the wave of protests rising inside Lebanon. The leaders of the Lebanese Front of National Salvation recently handed over to the American Embassy in Syria an appeal to the United States Congress demanding the withdrawal of American Marines from Lebanon and the American fleet from Lebanon's territorial waters.

Confronted with the fire of domestic critics and developments in Lebanon, President Reagan has thus taken a compromise solution. But the prime cause of the current situation in Lebanon is the policy of American-Israeli strategic cooperation aimed at enforcing a settlement of the Lebanese crisis in an American style.

President al-Jumayyil, who was meant to help achieve such a solution, has now lost the confidence of most Lebanese and, although he still speaks about national unity, by insisting on the Israeli-Lebanese-American pact concluded last May he is in fact standing in the way of such unity. And against a background of fierce fighting in Beirut the White House spokesman declares that the United States does not wish to see President Al-Jumayyil's resignation. Washington is in for a dangerous dilemma.

COMPARISON OF BILAK-PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL TALKS

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 7 February on page 1 carries a 350-word CTK report on the 6 February talks in Prague between Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The Prague RUDE PRAVO version has been compared with the Prague Domestic Service in Czech version published on page D 7 of the 7 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Last paragraph, last line reads in RUDE PRAVO: ...Near East situation.

Vasil Bilak expressed full solidarity with and support for the struggle of the Palestinian people for their inalienable rights, including the right to set up an independent state of their own.

The talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Michael Stefanak, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department. (supplying additional paragraphs)

BISHOPS CONDEMN DEPLOYMENT OF SOVIET MISSILES

LD081532 Vatican City International Service in English 1445 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Vienna -- Seven Czechoslovak bishops have condemned the production and deployment of nuclear arms as a "crime against humanity," the Catholic news-agency, KATHPRESS, reported on Tuesday. Czechoslovakia has pledged to station new Soviet nuclear missiles in response to NATO deployment of United States-built Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Dissident sources report growing public opposition to the Soviet missiles, despite suppression by the government which regularly defends Moscow's arms programs. The government has instituted tough controls of the country's Catholic clergy to weed out those critical of its policies. [Words indistinct] that the production, the stationing and the use of nuclear weapons is a crime against humanity which must be condemned on ethical as well as theological grounds, as it is reported said in a pastoral letter.

BILAK HOLDS TALKS WITH RCP'S MIU DOBRESCU

LD081511 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, had talks today with Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

The two representatives briefed each other on the current tasks of the parties in implementing the conclusions of the CPCZ and RCP congresses in various spheres of social life. They exchanged views on the development of relations between the two fraternal parties and countries, the topical issues of international development and the situation in the international communist and workers movement.

POLISH MINISTERS COUNCIL DEPUTY CHAIRMAN DEPARTS

LD090000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] A delegation of the Polish Democratic Party Central Committee, led by its chairman Edward Kowalczyk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today left Prague to return to Poland. A joint communique was signed today on the course of his visit to Czechoslovakia, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party.

At Prague main station, the Polish guests were seen off by Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, and by other officials.

HAVLIN SPEAKS AT LUXEMBOURG CP CONGRESS

AU071634 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Feb 84 pp 1, 6

[Report by RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Miroslav Courton on speech by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary and head of the CPCZ delegation to the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, in Esch-sur-Alzette on 5 February]

[Text] Comrade Josef Havlin conveyed to the congress delegates the militant comradely greetings of the CPCZ, its Central Committee, and of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, personally. In his speech he stressed that "although our fraternal parties work under different conditions, both are facing an exceptionally important task: Preventing nuclear war and asserting in the relations of states with different social systems the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence at a time when U.S. imperialism has begun deploying new destructive weapons on West European territory and at the same time has launched a real crusade against communism. The Czechoslovak people could do nothing but adopt -- together with the USSR and the other socialist states -- necessary defensive measures in the interest of its security and to maintain the military-strategic equilibrium. Our objective is a Europe without any nuclear weapons, as it also arises from the declaration of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee, which was adopted in Prague in January 1983. Not one of you certainly doubts that we remain determined opponents of war, and even more so of nuclear war, and that we will do anything to prevent this war. However, after the bitter experience of our nations in the past, no one should wonder that we do not believe the various peace phrases which are at loggerheads with deeds. Asserting that in the international situation nothing disconcerting has been happening and pretending that the new missiles are being deployed in West Europe only in order to be able to negotiate this problem is deceiving nations. We have the duty to ensure not only our own security, but also to maximally contribute to the security of the entire socialist community, to the peace and security of all nations throughout the world.

"Naturally, we are ready to help resolve the issue of the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe. However, this solution must stand on a constructive and acceptable basis, that is, provided that the United States and NATO display a willingness to return to the state that existed prior to the start of the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles," Comrade J. Havlin stressed.

"In the struggle against the adventurous U.S. plans, the Czechoslovak and Luxembourg Communists are standing in the same front, together with other political parites, with progressive, anti-war, and peace-loving forces of the world," concluded Comrade J. Havlin.

STROUGAL CONGRATULATES DPRK PREMIER ON ELECTION

LD072331 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram to DPRK Premier Kang Song-san and congratulated him on his election to that office.

INDRA GREETS PRK COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL DAY

BK220600 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the PRK's 7 January National Day, Comrade Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR's Federal Assembly, recently sent a message of greetings to Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK National Assembly. The message said:

I highly value the great achievements scored by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of their party in building their fatherland with the assistance of the USSR and other fraternal countries in the socialist community. I will always stand shoulder to shoulder with you in your just struggle against the strategic schemes of U.S. imperialists and enemies of all stripes.

I am firmly convinced that our friendly relations and all-round cooperation will further strengthen and develop in the interests of our two peoples and of socialism and peace.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO -- Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has appointed Jindrich Tucek as the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Czechoslovakia to the United States of Mexico. At the same time, he decided to recall Zdenek Hradec from that post. [Summary] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2300 GMT 3 Feb 84 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO VENEZUELA -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Zdenek Pulec Czechoslovakia's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Venezuela, and at the same time recalled Antonin Fornustek from that post. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jan 84 p 1 AU]

INCREASE IN STREAM POLLUTION -- According to Zdenek Drada, secretary of the Central Committee of the Czech Fishermen Association, his organization ascertained 237 instances of Stream pollution in 1982, with resulting damage exceeding Kcs9 million. In 1978 the organization recorded only 191 instances of stream pollution, with damage estimated at Kcs4.232 million, Brada said. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 21 Jan 84 p 1 AU]

REAGAN DECIDES TO REDEPLOY LEBANON TROOPS

LD081029 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] [Passage indistinct] President Reagan authorized (?the warships) off the Lebanese coast to deploy their entire military potential against the opposition forces. Reagan approved the bombardment of villages in the mountain regions around Beirut. At the same time, he announced the gradual removal of the Marine infantry from around the international airport to the warships. He made it clear that his measure is purely military and has nothing at all to do with a withdrawal of the U.S. contingent from Lebanon.

Press Spokesman Speakes endorsed this statement with the hackneyed words that Washington is concerned with guaranteeing U.S. interests, including the safety of U.S. citizens.

STATE SECRETARY GYSI HOLDS TALKS IN WASHINGTON

AU071113 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Washington (ADN) -- During his visit to Washington, which lasted several days, Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs, had talks with members of the Senate and the House of Representatives as well as with government representatives. At a meeting with Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Niles, which centered on problems of the international situation, State Secretary Gysi reported on the results of the Luther year and the relations between church and state in the GDR.

SED SENDS GREETINGS TO LUXEMBOURG CP CONGRESS

AU061713 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4/5 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the 24th Congress of the Luxembourg CP [LCP];

Dear Comrades: The SED Central Committee conveys the fraternal militant greetings of the communists of the GDR to the delegates of the 24th LCP Congress.

We follow with great sympathy your active and resourceful struggle for preserving peace, against the militarization of Luxembourg, and for the defense of the social and national interests of the Luxembourg working people. Your party congress takes place at a time when the international situation has become alarmingly complicated because of the policy of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, in particular because of the deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe against the will of the people, and at a time when the danger of a nuclear inferno increases.

We agree with you that it is not only necessary but also possible to foil the dangerous plans of the nuclear war strategists. Today it is more urgent than ever before that all forces interested in peace unite in a coalition of reason for ending the arms race and improving the international situation.

In accordance with the principles of proletarian internationalism we will continue to be firmly at the side of the Luxembourg Communists and deepen the close, fraternal relations between our two parties.

The SED Central Committee wishes every success to the deliberations at the 24th party congress and expresses the conviction that it will provide new impulses to your struggle for securing peace, for democracy and social progress and will contribute to further strengthening the fighting strength of the party and increasing its influence.

HONECKER TELEGRAMS GREET SRI LANKA CP LEADERS

AU071913 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has conveyed congratulatory telegrams signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to Pieter Keuneman, chairman of the Sri Lanka CP, and K. F. Silva, general secretary of the Sri Lanka CP Central Committee, on their election.

The telegram to Pieter Keuneman reads:

We congratulate you on your election as chairman of the Sri Lanka CP.

Together with our best wishes for the struggle of the Communists of Sri Lanka for peace, national unity, and the preservation of the independence of the country, we convey to you most cordial greetings and wishes.

The telegram to K. P. Silva reads as follows:

On the occasion of your reelection as general secretary of the Sri Lanka CP Central Committee, I convey to you our most cordial congratulations.

We wish you great new successes in the struggle of the Communists of Sri Lanka for peace and social progress, creative vigor, and for your personal well-being.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE MESSAGE TO FINANCE WORKERS

AU062055 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 4/6 February on page 2 carries a 700-word greetings message from the SED Central Committee to the staff members of the financial administration on the occasion of the bestowal of the honorary title "meritorious staff member of the GDR financial administration" on several meritorious workers. The message, signed by Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, expresses thanks and praises the working people for their contribution to the national economy. The message then stresses "higher demands" which the staff members of the financial administration have to expect and their responsibility "for comprehensively utilizing measures for improving management, planning, and economic accounting."

The message stresses the importance of "cost accounting and thorough analytical work, which are increasingly important in increasing intensification of the expanded reproduction in the national economy." The message then refers to the tasks of the state in the economic sector such as increasing labor productivity, efficiency, and quality, and decreasing materials used in production.

The greetings conclude by stressing that the working people in this sector will further reliably fulfill their tasks and undertake every effort to implement the policy decided by the 10th party congress.

U.S. MARINES TO WITHDRAW TO SHIPS OFF LEBANON

LD081134 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] [Announcer] Since yesterday Muslim militia are once again in control of the western half of Beirut. Since the reversal of military fortunes, the situation has been relatively calm. But U.S. President Reagan thinks that a change is necessary. Our correspondent, Elemer Csak, reports:

[Csak] The United States is withdrawing its troops by becoming even more involved militarily in the Lebanese civil war. At least this is what one can deduce from the two-pronged action of Ronald Reagan, who is staying in California at the moment. According to this, the President has instructed the secretary of defense to plan the step-by-step removal of Marines, but at the same time, has authorized the warships anchored along the coast to attack the forces opposed to the Lebanese Army with their artillery and planes. As far as the details are concerned, the 2,000 Marines will not go far, only to the ships mentioned.

According to reports, this reorganization will take place in coordination with the allied forces, and only after each American citizen is assured security. Actually, the American military presence will also increase in size as a result of this decision. The Department of Defense has urgently dispatched the carrier "Independence" and 20 other warships to the Lebanese coast.

American observers are now speculating as to what the true intentions behind the decision of the Reagan administration really are. Most commentators agree that the withdrawal of the Marines serves Reagan's electoral interests in the long run. What is not certain at the moment, however, is to what extent Washington has written off the Al-Jummayil government, and how much it wishes to increase the military tension with Syria and the Syrian troops stationed in Lebanon.

[Announcer] We have a report in connection with this news, and from this it is apparent that the time of the eventual withdrawal of the Marines is uncertain. Following Reagan's speech, a government official said that they hoped to start removing them toward the end of this month, or perhaps earlier, and the first stage would involve transporting 500 soldiers to the ships. He also confirmed the report that suggested that some of the Marines will stay in Beirut, namely those who will insure the personal security of American citizens and those who are advisers to the Lebanese Army. How many people this will involve is not known.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES JANOS PETER

LD090002 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] The Greek prime minister has received Janos Peter, vice president of the National Assembly and head of the Hungarian delegation participating in the peace meeting in Athens. Our special correspondent, Zsolt Szalay, reports from the Greek capital:

[Szalay] The path to the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe (?cannot) be short. But it can be created with perseverance. The consequences of nuclear war cannot be contained and cannot be calculated -- two important statements from the peace meeting in Athens today.

However, first a report about Greek Prime Minister Andre Papandreou receiving Janos Peter, vice president of the National Assembly. Here in Athens, special significance is attached to the exchange of views. At the end of the discussion, Prime Minister Papandreou gave a brief statement to the correspondents of Hungarian television and radio, saying that in the present, tense international situation, the small countries can help a great deal in the improvement of the atmosphere.

The prime minister said: I believe that the small countries can have a role if they do not oppose each other, if they do not pursue their own, separate interests, if they do not have imperialist desires, and if only the interest of the people guides them in overcoming the threatening danger. I am thinking of a role that can help to build a bridge between the two military alliances. If we, Hungary and Greece, the other states of the Balkans and central Europe, the northern countries successfully work together in our own territory, then we can open a new chapter in the relations between the USSR and the United States, added Prime Minister Papandreou.

Returning to the events of the peace conference, there was no debate in the group in which scholars elaborated on the terrible consequences of nuclear war. It was more encouraging to hear that agreement is sweeping the participants that European nuclear-free zones should be created. The issue at hand is central Europe, the Balkans and northern Europe. This was also mentioned by Prime Minister Papandreou, in his statement. He said: I believe that it would be most important, not just from our viewpoint, if progress could be achieved in central Europe. Here, military opposition is the greatest, because the most weapons have been stockpiled here, and the danger has been further increased by the deployment of new American missiles. Nor is the Hungarian peace movement indifferent to the fact that the nuclear-free zone in central Europe could be a bridge between the northern and Balkan zones.

INDUSTRY MINISTER KAPOLYI LEAVES FOR USSR

LD081808 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 8 (MTI) -- Hungarian Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi left Budapest for the Soviet Union Wednesday. He is to have talks on questions on Hungarian-Soviet industrial cooperation and prospects for the promotions of relations.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES 1984 PROSPECTS

LD082337 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Interview with Foreign Trade Minister Veress by correspondent Bela Gyori in Budapest 8 February -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Gyori] Conditions for Hungary's foreign trade deteriorated in every sphere in 1983. Despite this, Hungarian foreign trade fulfilled its plan. Peter Veress, in your press conference today, you mentioned that it is not possible to advance further in 1984 or 1985 with this productivity and with this degree of organization in foreign trade.

[Veress] I was thinking that what we have done and achieved since 1979 was achieved to a large extent by regrouping our own resources and tools, with more clever solutions. But the true great qualitative target is that in production, productivity should substantially improve, that the modernness of products should substantially improve, that, with the existing items, we should conduct more flexible, marketable trade activity. Quality is decisive as to how well it is possible to conduct foreign trade, but nevertheless it is possible to conduct foreign trade better, and this should be done. In this context there has not yet been a qualitative change in these factors together that might have been such that we could be fully calm with regard to the future.

[Hyori] There are sectors which in foreign trade did not attain the 1982 level, and naturally neither did they attain the planned level and quantity. Which are these sectors?

[Veress] If I view it from the aspects of returns, then in roubles turnover, the quantity of exported goods and the planned returns developed in accordance with the plan. Here, the (?balance) problem was caused by the fact that imports speeded up significantly greater than planned, that is, they increased more, they grew to a greater extent. Therefore, Hungarian production and foreign trade can be criticized only in that we did not fulfill the transportation of products otherwise intended for export at the appropriate pace. But in some cases we really fell short of enterprise obligations. We did not fulfill enterprise deliveries, or there were problems of quality. However, the order of magnitude of these is not enough to distort the ratios of rouble turnover.

The situation is different in convertible currency turnover. Here, both the price level of exports and the price level of imports fell significantly short of what was originally planned. But this lower level developed unfavorably for us. For example, the returns from our export products decreased by 10 percent, while the price of import goods decreased only by 6.5 percent. The chemical industry overfulfilled the quantity and the returns. Agriculture overfulfilled the quantity, but it was unable to fulfill the returns because of the very heavy fall in prices. The machine industry fell short of the quantity and the returns.

[Hyori] Please tell me, is there a group of products, a group of goods, which is as important as meat? This is worth $900 million, nearly 1 billion.

[Veress] The importance of bus exports matches meat exports. We have no other products which approach this.

[Gyori] For this reason, I ask to what extent is this important for the Hungarian people's economy? Not for Hungarian foreign trade, but for the entire people's economy?

[Veress] Generally, the situation of the meat products and food economy is extremely contradictory. They are fundamentally important everywhere because of the supplies. They are important from a strategic viewpoint. Now, every country which is worth anything -- even those operating in bad conditions -- keeps a certain minimum level of production in the food economy, for example Sweden, where 20 percent of the total demand is produced under any circumstances. For economic and political reasons these products, which are fundamentally important and which are unavoidably necessary for existence and for calm internal politics, at the same time get into a situation of conflict in the international markets, and they are surrounded by a virtually unresolvable circle of problems.

[Gyori] You said at the press briefing that you judge the situation now, at the beginning of 84, to be somewhat better than at the beginning of 1983. On what do you base your hopes?

[Veress] It seems that the sharpening of political tension has stopped. A slight improvement is coming. By virtue of this, it seems that the economic war -- at least regarding East-West economic relations -- is decreasing. A thaw in the political atmosphere supports and enables improvements in economic contact. There is a slight revival in consumption in most capitalist countries. But large-scale investment and the demand for machines has not revived. Therefore, this offers more opportunities, but it must be immediately added that our competitors also expect this. We cannot expect a favorable change which will take the problems off our shoulders.

LAZAR CONGRATULATES DPRK'S KANG ON ELECTION

LD010046 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 31 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has congratulated in a telegram Kang Song-san on his election as president of the administration council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

BRIEFS

INAUGURATION OF ARGENTINE PRESIDENT -- At the Friday session, the Hungarian Presidential Council adopted the report of Secretary Irma Katona on his visit to Argentina, December 9-11, on the occasion of the swear-in ceremony of President Dr Raul Alfonsin. [Excerpt] [Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 27 Jan 84 LD]

MANPOWER BALANCE -- Budapest, February 7 (MTI) -- Hungary's Central Statistical Office reports that the number of working age people has decreased and that of dependents increased in Hungary (pop. 10.7 million). Between 1976 and 1984 the porportion of women in the 15-55, and men in the 15-60 age-group fell from 59 to 57 percent. The 6.1 million working age citizens include 970,000 active earners, 123,000 fewer than 8 years ago. There are 115 dependents for 100 earners, 8 more than in the mid-1970's. The proportion of women among active earners has risen from 43.7 per cent to 45.1. The number of employees decreased in the industry, construction industry, telecommunication and transport, and increased in economic, health, social-welfare, cultural and tourist services. More than 26.1 per cent of active earners are professionals and white-collar workers. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 7 Feb 84 LD]

CABLE TELEVISION PROGRAMMING -- The experimental broadcast of a local cable television program has started in Szekesfehervar. Starting today, a program will be broadcast via cable television, which consists, at the moment, of teletext pages. It can be received in 21,000 flats that have been connected to the community antenna network. After the experiments, the regular broadcast of local programs is planned. The owner of the cable television is the Szekesfehervar real estate management enterprise. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Feb 84 LD]

U.S. DECISION ON MARINES IN LEBANON REPORTED

LD081016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] In connection with the situation in Beirut, President Ronald Reagan last night ordered the gradual evacuation of the American Marines from the international airport area to vessels anchored off the Lebanese coast. He announced also that the American Navy will fire on Lebanese opposition groups attacking Beirut from regions controlled by Syrian troops. Up to now there has been no reaction from the remaining states that cocreated the international mediation force, that is, Great Britain, France, and Italy.

POLISH UN AMBASSADOR MEETS PEREZ DE CUELLAR

LD081453 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] New York 8 Feb -- U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and U.N. officials due to accompany him during his visit to Poland met with U.N.-based Polish diplomats Tuesday in the headquarters of Poland's permanent mission at the U.N.

Polish Ambassador to the U.N. Wlodzimierz Natorf said, among other things, that the visit to Poland by the U.N. secretary general will contribute to the building of relations of cooperation, consolidation of peace and improvement of the international atmosphere. The visit reflects the weight and significance which Poland attaches to cooperation in international organizations. Knowing the U.N. secretary general's commitment to the cause of peace and security, one may be certain that the results of his visit will be positive, Ambassador Natorf stressed.

In his reply, Javier Perez de Cuellar underscored he is truly pleased to go to Poland where he had been a Peruvian ambassador before. The U.N. secretary general added that Poland and other East European states, he is due to visit, are among those states which are involved in the struggle for consolidation of peace in the international arena, contribute to consolidating peace and have a significant position in the international community.

Javier Perez de Cuellar voiced his conviction that the course and results of his visit will be propitious and will contribute to achieving aims put forward in the U.N. Charter. He also pointed out that Poland -- one of the U.N. founding states -- and other countries he is due to visit are linked with the U.N. by the common denominator of peace and attachment to the Charter's ideals.

COMMENTARIES ON THATCHER VISIT TO HUNGARY

'Improving European Climate'

AU081106 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Feb 84 p 7

[Zygmunt Broniarek commentary: "Mrs Thatcher in Hungary"]

[Text] This is not only the first visit of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, to any East European state, but the very first visit of the British prime minister to Budapest. But these are perhaps not the only reasons why this visit has been watched so closely. For this visit has been undertaken by a politician whose speeches have until recently been characterized by sharp expressions as far as the socialist countries are concerned. We say "until recently" because other tones have recently been heard in Mrs Thatcher's speeches.

So what has happened? Judging from the BBC interview Mrs Thatcher gave before her departure for Hungary, she recognizes at present the dangers stemming from the sharpening of the international situation. Stressing that she will continue to defend the values represented by her world outlook, she says at the same time that "we all live on one planet" and that preventing a nuclear war is an exceptionally important matter. Similar ideas were contained in the speeches of French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson and Canadian Premier Pierre Trudeau during their recent visits to the GDR.

As far as Hungary is concerned, Mrs Thatcher's visit has confirmed the unchanging line of this country's party and government leadership based on maintaining and enhancing dialogue with countries with other social systems for the sake of defending peace, the supreme value. Janos Kadar has stressed many times that small- and medium-sized countries -- among which the Hungarians consider themselves -- can play a positive role in the international arena by presenting and supporting any initiative aimed at restoring the detente process. Hungary has also earned high esteem in Europe and the world because it is solving its domestic problems intelligently and because it is characterized by an ability to work hard, by good organization, and by calm.

Mrs Thatcher's visit has become the subject of much speculation in the West. There are even those who regard the visit as confirmation of voices in Washington saying that the installation of missiles in Western Europe has not altered the situation and that everything is proceeding as it did before. This is a deliberate sowing of confusion. For it is known that the installation of the missiles has seriously sharpened the situation in Europe and that there can be no talk of normalizing relations on our continent without a return to the situation before the installation of these missiles. Therefore, one can only regret that in her Budapest speech Mrs Thatcher ruled out the possibility of abandoning the NATO missile installation program.

During the sharpened situation in Europe, every step leading to better mutual understanding deserves support. This also applies to Mrs Thatcher's visit to Hungary. This visit may be a step toward improving the European climate, which Europe needs to much.

Hope for Progress

AU081150 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Feb 84 p 6

[Andrzej Osiecki commentary]

[Text] Margaret Thatcher returned to London on Saturday after a visit of almost 3 days to Budapest. Replying to journalists' questions on her impressions and the results of this, the first visit of a British prime minister to Hungary, she expressed satisfaction and spared no words of recognition for the hospitality of her hosts. Commenting on the part of the talks she had with Hungarian leaders dealing with international subjects, she confirmed that both sides agreed on the need to resume disarmament negotiations between the superpowers.

Although both partners in the talks, that is, Hungary and Great Britain, were unified, as expected, on bilateral contacts and wished to extend their economic cooperation -- their position on international problems differed.

This appears to be so from the statements made by the hosts during the reception that was held in honor of the British guest, because Premier Gyorgy Lazar unequivocally recalled the many peace initiatives made by the socialist states, mainly by the Soviet Union, to the United States and other NATO countries, which were unfortunately, dismissed with silence or the stubborn repetition of the old arguments.

He also stressed the menace that the recently deployed Pershing and cruise missiles posed for peace. Margaret Thatcher confined her reply to supporting the course that Washington is following and precluded the possibility of withdrawing these weapons.

Can one include Margaret Thatcher's visit to Budapest in the chain of attempts to establish a constructive dialogue? To such attempts as the recent talks Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau had in Berlin, Prague, and Bucharest, or the talks the British politician Steele had in Moscow? The Hungarians are not hiding the existing differences when they write that: "The visit was characterized by the hope that progress can be obtained even taking small steps."

QADDUMI-LED PLO DELEGATION VISITS 4-8 FEBRUARY

LD081631 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] From 4 to 8 February a delegation of the PLO Executive Committee, including Faruq Qaddumi, paid an official friendly visit to Poland. The delegation held talks at the Foreign Ministry, was received by Henryk Jablonski, and held a meeting at the Polish Committee for Solidarity With the Countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Information was exchanged about the development of the situation in Poland and in the Palestine resistance movement. The desire was expressed to extend contacts between Poland and the PLO in the interest of both friendly nations.

WOJNA CITED ON SEJM FOREIGN AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES

LD082023 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Feb (PAP) -- The agenda of the forthcoming Sejm meeting, which begins on 13 February, envisages debates on foreign policy.

Ryszard Wojna, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission, has (?told a PAP) correspondent about the current position on the Sejm's international contacts and about the work of the Foreign Affairs Commission:

Last year the analysis (?of) trends in the international situation, and from this point of view of the consequences that the deployment on the territory of some NATO states of new American nuclear weapons has for Poland, was the paramount task.

The Foreign Affairs Commission has familiarized itself with the problems which have arisen at various stages of the Madrid conference, giving support in this to the Polish representatives, sometimes helping to find new arguments.

Individual groups are drawing up questions on ways to more quickly overcome the economic crisis. We have examined Polish political and economic relations with Western states, the intensification of restrictions and ways of lessening their adverse consequences. We have fully supported the government's efforts to reorient Polish external economic ties and give priority to cooperation with the CEMA member-countries. The commission has devoted a great deal of attention to possibilities for considerably extending contacts, including economic ones, with the developing countries.

In the near future we intend to deal with the matter of individual trips from Poland to the socialist countries and the other way round.

Some meetings of the commission were entirely devoted to Poland's relations with individual countries -- for instance, recently, to relations with the FRG.

Maintaining direct personal contacts with members of parliaments and politicians of other countries was a separate and important activity. In this respect the present term of office of the Sejm is unique. Despite the imposition by the United States and the majority of the NATO countries of a political quarantine on contacts with the Polish Government and its representatives, some contacts were maintained through the Sejm. Last year there were official visits from delegations of the parliaments of Nigeria, Czechoslovakia, Colombia, Mongolia, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union; of the chairman of the Spanish Senate; and of numerous groups of deputies from the West German, American, and Japanese parliaments. Moreover, many members of parliament from other countries visited Poland as tourists and as members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Warsaw.

Meanwhile official Sejm delegations visited the GDR, Bulgaria, Romania, the Soviet Union, Thailand, and Indonesia. A working group of the Foreign Affairs Commission was received in the Swedish Parliament. Many deputies visited other countries in response to individual invitations. Thus, for instance, I addressed the parliaments of [word indistinct] the FRG, and Spain.

A Sejm delegation took an active part in the consultative meeting of the heads of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact countries in Sofia in November of last year.

We took part in the spring meeting of the IPU in Helsinki and in the latest meeting of the parliaments of Europe, the United States, and Canada in Budapest. Like all parliaments of the socialist countries, and of many developing countries, we did not take part in the IPU's autumn session in Seoul.

We expect that the forthcoming plenary debates on international subjects, which will be opened by Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Olszowski, will determine the main directions of the commission's work for 1984.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON FOOD TRADE FIGURES HELD

AU071710 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Last year we sold Z82 billion worth of agricultural produce abroad. The trade deficit with these goods continues because imports are higher than exports by Z10 billion, although the plan envisaged a deficit of Z84 billion. This only applies to trade with countries in the second area of payments. The reasons behind such a trade structure and other problems with agricultural produce trade were explained on 2 February at a press conference at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy organized by the Agricultural Writers Club of the Association of Journalists.

Last year's trade deficit was considerably lower than envisaged because exports increased. We increased sales to the markets of countries of the second area of payments by almost 15 percent. We sold almost half as much again to the socialist countries, chiefly frozen fruit, vegetables, potato products, food concentrates, and seeds.

We imported less meat, vegetable fats, and rice than planned. Antoni Karas, under secretary of state for foreign trade, explained to the journalists why planned imports of high-protein concentrates for feed had not gone ahead.

The need to repay credits received in recent years plus the Western restrictions are considerably restricting Poland's import possibilities.

Undertakings aimed at easing the supply situation of agriculture are starting. Thanks to imports of 650,000 metric tons of wheat from the USSR last year, it was possible to reduce grain imports from the dollar zone.

The conference was chaired by Wieslaw Mlynarczyk, under secretary of state for agriculture and the food economy.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES PZPR PLANT SECRETARIES

AU071517 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4/5 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[Andrzej Leszczynski and Mieczyslaw Wodzicki report: "Everything Is Determined in Plants"]

[Excerpts] We have met here to discuss party work in large plants in 1984, Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, said when he opened the session of PZPR plant committee secretaries from 208 important plants, economic secretaries of voivodship committees, party secretaries in ministries, and heads of central offices and institutions. The session was held on the premises of the Central Committee on 3 February.

Not only the party, but all our people have hopes for your activities, K. Barcikowski said. Let us discuss our needs, hopes, and potentials in this new year.

This was precisely the spirit of the session. The discussion was introduced by two reports read by Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission, who presented the key economic problems stemming from the 1984 Central Plan, and the Stanislaw Gebala, head of the Central Committee Economic Department, who presented the tasks of party organizations in the field of the economy.

Speaking at the end of the session, K. Barcikowski said: I would like to ask you to read most carefully the communique issued by the Central Office of Statistics on the socioeconomic situation in 1983.

This is necessary so that you know our reality and the world in which we live. It often happens that individual indexes of progress obscure the truth. It is said that this or that plant has fulfilled and even overfulfilled the plan, but the truth is that we produced 10 percent fewer goods in 1983 than in 1979.

We also need to look forward to the future. During the next such session in the second half of this year, we should ponder the ways of modernizing and developing our plants. Our ponderings should be based on the assumptions of the next 5-year plan and on the evaluation of the implementation of the present modernizing process. We must view these issues in a careful and critical manner. We must disagree with those who expect that everything will come from without and who are unaware of the resources and potentials available in plants themselves.

We should give an accurate interpretation of the term independence. At times we get the impression that this term is being confused with the term of willfulness. Some people wrongly interpret the independence of plants: They think that independence relieves the plants from all duties toward the state and from the obligation to obtain materials, foreign exchange, and other resources. At the same time they claim the right to fix prices and quality standards as it suits them. This is willfulness, which leads to anarchy.

Party aktivs and secretaries of plant organizations should not share the views of plant managers. Otherwise, who will protect our national interests? This protection is the task of the party, whose duty it is to see that the enormous assets of plants are exploited in accordance with our national interests. Discussing the economic reform, K. Barcikowski stressed that we must stabilize it, but if changes become necessary they must be carried out.

K. Barcikowski also discussed prices and wages and said that the food price hikes had been introduced through normal measures under normal conditions and that they had paved the road to an active economic policy. However, we should now expect demands for increases in wages. At the same time we must control incomes, loans, and wages in order to achieve a further stabilization of the economy, especially of the flow of goods, and we must enable people to earn their wages for real material production. In this context K. Barcikowski drew attention to the need to consistently curb inflation and stressed the importance of efforts to improve the quality of production.

The burden of party and state work is being increasingly shifted to the area of the economy. It is the duty of the party in the area of the economy to develop the correct atmosphere of work and to see that the results of work serve our people. The party must focus its attention on economic matters and deal with them together with people and not against them. The party should encourage and create an atmosphere that triggers economic initiatives.

SIWAK VIEWS PROBLEMS IN CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

PM081646 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 16 Jan 84 pp 1-3

[Interview with PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Albin Siwak by GLOS SZCZECINSKI correspondent Andrzej Palmirski; date and place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] One of the participants in the second Szczecin city PZPR accountability-election conference held 7 January this year was PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Albin Siwak. Taking the opportunity of Albin Siwak's visit to Szczecin, the editors of GLOS SZCZECINSKI asked him for an interview. The text of the interview follows.

Palmirski: What picture of the party has been revealed to us so far by the accountability-election campaign?

Siwak: By way of an introduction, here is a slight digression: I would like you to recall the time, 2½ years ago when it very often happened that men of sterling worth would simply stand no chance of winning an election because of pressure applied and terms dictated by the wrong people, our opponents. Today our election campaign is quite different. The people named as candidates are those who have done something to deserve it, and those who were thrown overboard without being given a reason are now being brought back. So this is the first essential: that a majority of those party activists who have proved their worth -- either in their original organizations or in higher echelons -- can now gain considerably high positions in the elections. So much for my first comment.

As regards the general picture the party presents, I agree with the saying: "The same but not the same," which hits the nail on the head.

The party is now better consolidated internally. As you know, some 900,000 people left its ranks. It is the case with every party, and especially the ruling one, that people join it not only for ideological motives but also for reasons of expediency.

We did not manage to avoid the latter either, and so some people joined exclusively for position and, if I may formulate it so, for the glory and the privilege. It so happened that this Polish crisis of ours, which affected the economy, party affairs, and ideology alike, did have one good side among all the negative ones, namely that it became possible as a result of it to see through the intentions of many people, including party members, and to find out on which side of the barricade they stood. We have come to know who stood for what. And this is a very good thing.

What is the party like now, being the same but not indentical? As I have just said, it is internally consolidated, purer, continuing to purify itself, and taking on its shoulders a whole range of problems and questions which affect, or afflict, our society. The party is not ashamed of them, it does not evade them; it has become sensitive and responsive to all injustice and human drama. I think this is one of the basic, fundamental issues.

On the other hand, the party does not keep any of its activities concealed behind closed curtains: The party is actively seeking partners, and it is doing so, so to speak, on all its levels, from top to bottom. Evidence of this can be seen, among other things, in our Politburo sessions, where the leadership of the SD Central Committee, the ZSL Supreme Committee, the chairmen of trade union federations and other social bodies are regularly invited. These joint talks are treated very seriously; the different opinions are listened to very carefully, then recommendations are submitted and resolutions passed, with the latter being subsequently implemented with great consistency and determination.

Furthermore, the party, or its leadership, has not retreated behind the locked doors of its offices; it is present throughout building sites, factories, steel plants, and shipyards: whereever life goes on, wherever people work, wherever the working class is found. Members of the Politburo maintain direct, daily contact with the working class, with the people. And it is in all that that the meaning of the phrase "The same but not the same" is contained. The party has altered its style of work, the formula of its everyday activity.

We are not ashamed of our mistakes: I think we are probably the only party that has stripped itself bare so openly and to such an extent -- I would even ask whether it has not been too open. Our opponents have been taking advantage of that in ways that are often very vulgar. But we wanted to demonstrate that we are honest and to show what we stand for.

All that has contributed to the fact that society's confidence in the party and its leadership has been growing step by step. And this is where the big change lies.

Palmirski: So we can assume that it was those very changes that caused the upsurge of complaints and recommendations addressed to the Central Committee?

Siwak: Yes. This is because it is now easier than it was previously to gain access to party leaders. You might recall that Politburo members did not tend to move around as they do today. It was not possible to approach them just like that, to ask them questions, or to record interviews with them as you are doing right now. There was a whole team of experts, so to speak, who would do it for them, who would carefully weigh every word, every dot, and every comma. And today you can see for yourselves how different it is, how much things have changed.

What is the point of what I am saying here? The point is that today no road is closed and no door is shut to whatever problem or complaint people might bring to us, beginning with our committees in enterprises, through city, parish, and voivodship committees, to the Central Committee and the Politburo itself.

This favorable climate has been created thanks to the ninth congress resolutions and, subsequently, the resolutions of the 9th and 13th plenums. All that combined to create a cohesive system that is now gradually beginning to function and yield its first positive results.

It has become evident that all this was a vital necessity for the party -- not so much, perhaps, within the party as such, but in the sphere of social awareness, so that everybody would quite simply know that we will not tolerate any wrongs being done to people. And I would like to add here that life also can be nasty and horrible, that it can contain evil side by side with such magnificent virtues as opening one's heart and extending a helping hand to a friend in distress -- and we do encounter many such cases, such as, for instance, child adoption. That is a beautiful gesture, is it not? And there are many such examples throughout our country. It often happens that someone loses the roof over his head. Let us take the Lodz disaster as an example [recent gas explosion in which an apartment block collapsed]: There was an instant, spontaneous reaction from the public, who gave everything they had to give: clothes, blankets, money, and actual physical assistance to the victims. I could name many such examples, but side by side with these fine gestures there are cases in which a friend will sometimes play a foul trick on a friend, or where someone will take advantage of his own or a friend's position for his own personal gain.

These are two opposite extremes. And this is where the Central Committee Recommendations, Signals, and Complaints Commission -- of which I am chairman -- can have a lot to say. This is also the reason why the largest number of people come to us for help with accommodation problems -- since a place to live is a matter of primary importance. Wherever there are goods for distribution as valuable as an apartment, you can always find, side by side with upright, warm-hearted people, some who are corruptible, mercenary, and full of ill will. There are commissions that will distribute goods in a fair way -- these can be pointed out as a model, and they are in the majority -- and there are a few others, each ruled by a coterie, that deal out injustice to helpless people. There are people who will do anything to prevent others from getting promoted, being paid more, or receiving some form of distinction. There is a profound moral crisis pervading our life right now, and I think that our commission among others, is fulfilling a tremendously important role in "cleaning up" all sorts of matters of that kind, with great benefit to society.

Palmirski: If it is possible to attempt some kind of statistics, what are the figures representing your activity over these past 2 years?

Siwak: As I said before, the PZPR Central Committee is accessible to anyone. We have a room set aside for people to come with their problems, where members of our commission and other Central Committee departments receive citizens daily, investigate their questions, give advice, and refer their cases for further clarification. And here I would like to comment on cases submitted for our attention: A majority of those have to do with justified grievances, but there are also other, pettifogging, unjustified grievances which we refuse to pursue -- but we will always explain outright why we cannot take them up. Not everyone is willing to understand this. Some people leave our premises outraged, and even insult us on the way out.... To put it figuratively, the Central Committee premises are open to everybody. Some 100 petitioners are received there each day. But let me also add that we also receive between 200 and 300 letters daily. The numbers differ from day to day: Some days there are only 40 letters, but there are days when we get as many as 400.

Siwak: Yes, and they constitute a kind of barometer for the party. There are times when a particular case may upset or agitate the public. It is not always that people write to us to settle some matter of their own, or to point out to us that someone else is doing something wrong. Sometimes they point out to us that we "up there at the top" have overlooked some vital elements in making a certain decision or that they consider that decision incorrect. We then go on to analyze that....

Palmirski: It is, as it were, an analysis of public opinion....

Siwak: Yes. In addition to investigating and helping with people's complaints and grievances, the commission analyzes public opinion. It draws up lists of prevalent problems, and these are subsequently studied by our party leadership, including its first secretary, Comrade General Jaruzelski. It is here that I see an important role for our commission to play. The problems represent authentic grievances, authentic appeals from people who turn to us not with petty wrangling or in the hope of something crooked, or to remove some small obstacle from our path.

And, of course, there are also other letters, exuding hatred and acrimony, full of threats -- from people who are incapable of understanding many things or who refuse to understand them. And we also get some letters -- to be sure, these are quite rare -- which contain insults and exasperate us. But we accept these, too -- we read and analyze them like any other letters.

Palmirski: Do you not, comrade, receive petitioners personally?

Siwak: I do receive petitioners, as you call them, personally, although I do not treat them as mere petitioners. Our commission is not like any other office. I try to see those people who for various reasons have failed to get their problems sorted out at voivodship level. I should like to take this opportunity to suggest that people do not come to see me until they have already been to see someone at their PZPR voivodship committee, their voivoda, or their local authority chief. Organs corresponding to the commission that I head on the central level can be found at parish, city, and voivodship level, too. It is only when somebody's problem cannot be solved there and when -- in that person's opinion -- the quest is valid and justified that he can and should write or come to see me in person.

If, on the other hand, the relevant body has not been approached with the problem before, it leads to situations where, when trying to take the matter up with a first secretary or a voivoda, I hear the reply: "But I know nothing about the matter in question. If it has been brought to me, there would have been no problem whatever. You can see for yourself from our records that I settle matters of this kind by the dozen." And he produces evidence showing that he really does settle them to people's satisfaction.

One of the reasons for this eagerness to bring complaints to our commission is probably the pulling power of my name. Another reason is that a certain prejudice exists against the local authorities, and this is caused by many factors. It sometimes happens that a given office functions perfectly well except for just one man, or woman, on the staff -- and it is like a spoonful of tar spoiling the flavor of a whole barrel of honey. One person may become antagonized, and that one drop of bitter feeling begins to spread among many others who will hear from him: "Do not bother going there, you will get nowhere with them." Which is not true.

Palmirski: To move on to other topics, which are also a close concern of yours, we would like to ask your opinion on our construction industry. The Szczecin region did not stand too badly in this respect last year, but on a nationwide scale things seem to be going quite badly. Do you have a recipe for improving its effective output?

Siwak: Since you mention the topic of our construction industry, I must say that it is virtually impossible to sum the matter up in a platitude, or even several platitudes, and say either that it is going well or that it is going badly and that this or that particular recipe for success is the answer. The whole issue demands that our audience be told more than that. Our construction industry had its years of plenty and it has had lean years, too. Let me remind you here that 1979 was a year of record achievement in the Polish construction industry. We built 287,000 apartments throughout the country. Then came August 1980. Valid causes were taken up side by side with unjustified ones. Then came the strikes in the mining industry, and these arrested production in almost all cement works in the country. Your average citizen does not know what it takes to restart a cement works. It is not like rekindling the fire in the oven one day and obtaining cement the next. Sometimes it takes more than 6 months. That was the first symptom.

But what is my point here? The construction industry went throught a crisis -- the crisis I have mentioned, involving cement and reinforcing steel production -- and now it is undergoing another one, due to the manpower shortage. There is also a shortage of construction sites. And remember, at the First Congress of the Building Industry Employees Trade Union a few weeks ago, Minister Kukuryka said that over the past year 144,000 workers left their jobs in the construction industry. They left to take other jobs in Polonian construction firms and in enterprises erecting buildings for religious cults. If a construction worker has a choice between earning Z12,000 on a state construction site and Z45,000 in a Polonian firm, you can easily tell which job he will choose: the one where his wages will be several times higher.

A great number of churches are being built in Poland now; there are 824 under construction, and the clergy are paying for them. Perhaps some deeply religious people will feel insulted here and ask why I am mentioning this issue. I do not want to offend anyone's private views, but I wish to point out that a wise husbandman will never buy himself a limousine or a set of expensive furniture if he has only a limited amount of money to spare. He will begin with a barn, a stable for his livestock, or some farm machinery -- until these start bringing in profit.

We, on the other hand -- I mean our nation, which could have perfectly well gone on worshiping as it has until now -- have suddenly come up with this idea of using up all those billions of bricks, vast amounts of timber, large numbers of skilled builders, and so on. This is another negative factor.

To sum it all up, it was the lack of suitable sites, the exodus of the work force, and the shortage of materials -- to which we also need to add the excessively expended administration and the quite unsuitable regulations (these are being modified now) -- which, combined, have led to the number of new apartments built dropping from the 287,000 of 1979 to 140,000 last year.

The situation in your voivodship is happier than in others. The assumptions of the plan have been realized to quite a large extent, and yet even here people have to wait for quite a time -- and will have to go on waiting -- for their longed-for apartments....

I am sure you will want to know what is going to be done about it. Are we -- the government and the party -- going to sit down and cry, with out arms folded? No!

As you know, the subject of our construction industry is regarded by the party leadership as a political problem, which means that it has been given first priority status, side by side with the question of food supply for the population. We have even had Prof Ciborowski, along with some others, suggest that we treat the problems besetting our construction industry as a natural disaster, that is, as something requiring the application of extraordinary measures.

These measures will be proposed by the construction industry sector and submitted to the Politburo, the government, and the Sejm. The aim is to draw people to come and work in the sector, mainly as construction site workers. The point is to get people to come of their own will: We will not try to lasso them by their necks. If people are to come of their own will, there is a need for such incentives as, for instance, apartments. And today such matters are being dealt with: 5 percent of the completed apartments are given to construction industry workers. If a young man comes to work in the industry, even if he comes from another sector, and -- let me be quite brutal here -- if, having only worked for 5 years and been given an apartment, he then quits the industry, the industry will still profit from that. Over these 5 years the man in question will not have blocked a place in the line of people waiting for apartments but, on the contrary, will have built some 20 apartments more. And then there will be enough to share round. Let him even quit after that. The incentives have to be there, and they have to be tangible. That is the factor that can restore our construction industry to health as far as adequate manpower is concerned.... No less important is the question of what is to be done to ensure that people stay on in the industry even after they have been given their apartments. The party and the government are at present examining a great many questions of this kind, along with other, equally important ones concerning the construction industry.

Palmirski: How has your period of holding the highest positions in the party affected your personal life?

Siwak: The question is a personal one and very difficult to answer: Well, I did have some previous experience in social, party, and union work. For 11 years I had the position of first secretary of a primary party organization and I also worked as an executive member and Central Committee member and candidate member. That kind of work gives good training and experiences to an aktivist. It proved very useful when I joined the Politburo. Until then there had never been any workers in the Politburo. It is necessary to admit quite frankly here that workers lack not so much in political experience as in the kind of expertise that professional politicians have, and so it was very difficult at first to play that role and discharge that function. It is still difficult, but with the passage of time we worker-members of the Politburo have acquired that expertise, refinement, and political skills. I think it is quite noticeable. If, for example, you compare me, Siwak -- I apologise for my lack of modesty -- as I was on the day of the ninth congress and as I am now, you will notice an improvement. Moving always, as we are, among the people, we avoid slipping into routine -- and this is very important. And it counts a lot in our everyday activity.

I wish to state that the burden and the responsiblity are tremendous. I will not conceal the fact that I really felt much better when I was still a foreman. Then I would come home from work, have my dinner, go out in the garden or take my children for a stroll and, later, have a quiet night's sleep. These days the situation is different. Take, for instance, this Szczecin conference. There is a distance of 550 km between Warsaw and Szczecin. A man gets jolted about all night in a car and at the end of it he has to stand up and speak -- and he cannot simply give them a lot of waffle, as the saying goes. A lot more is expected of a Politburo member than of an ordinary aktivist. So it is a tremendous responsibility. One has to mature into carrying it. It is both a tremendous responsibility and a situation where one goes on learning all the time.

What is more, the task of being a representative in the Politburo and speaking there puts tremendous responsibility on us, too. After all, we have to be prepared for the situation where one of our Central Committee plenums may ask a worker-Politburo member to stand at the rostrum and answer the following question: "What have you workers done for the party in the area of social and class policy?" They may ask us to give an account of our activity. We cannot just sit there, nod our heads, and clap our hands. We have never done that anyway. From the start we adopted a typically working-man attitude, so to say, an attitude of adhering to principles. We are from the people and we are closely tied up with the people. The way in which those vitally important matters are presented to our party leadership is, in my opinion, of fundamental importance for the good functioning of the party in these rather difficult times.

Palmirski: Does your family not take the brunt of it?

Siwak: The family does suffer, and the family has had to get used to it. Every party aktivist, starting with those at intermediate levels and up to those at the higher ones, could tell you the same thing. If he accepts the additional burden of responsibility on his shoulders, then he has to accept that he may not spend as much time at home as any ordinary citizen. To be a member of the Politburo is to do a job: It is not only directing the party; it is serving the nation. This service requires that we spend our time among the people, among party members, instead of spending it at home. A lot also depends on how tolerant the family is, the wife and the children. If they understand that we are doing a service, a very useful service, and if they give us their warm support, then that is enough compensation to keep up our spirit and lend us the strength to continue our work.

Palmirski: Thank you for talking to us.

YOUTH UNION DISCUSSES WORLD OUTLOOK STRATEGY

LD081909 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] The major problems related to the world outlook activities among the young during the jubilee year of People's Poland have been deliberated in Warsaw, at a conference of Socialist Polish Youth Union aktivists.

It has been stressed that contemporary moral upbringing must take into consideration cultural achievements of the nations and the ideological traditions of the progressive worker and youth movement. Our objective, as it has been said at the conference, is not to combat the religious world outlook but to present to the young materialistic, alternative models, to enable them to make a personal choice.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH APN -- An agreement on cooperation between RSW-PRASA-KZIAZKA-RUCH [Workers Publishing Cooperative] and the Soviet press agency APN for the years 1984-88 has been signed in Warsaw. The agreement provides, among other things, for exchange of current affairs material and press bulletins, as well as closer cooperation between individual editorial offices and publications of the RSW and APN. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Feb 84 LD]

ANDREI MEETS TRUDEAU, MACEACHEN IN OTTAWA

AU082032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Ottawa, AGERPRES 8/2/1984 -- Canada's Prime Minister Pierre-Elliot Trudeau received Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, who is paying a visit to that country.

Greetings, as well as best wishes were conveyed on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu should be conveyed warm greetings, as well as his thanks for the hospitality and reception extended to him during his recent visit to Romania, for the dialogue conducted on that occasion, as well as the wish to welcome the Romanian head of state to Canada as soon as possible.

The Canadian prime minister also expressed his belief that, in the spirit of the talks conducted in Bucharest, actions should be taken to develop bilateral relations and the cooperation between the two countries on an international plane with a view to promoting a policy of peace, disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

The same day, talks were conducted between Romania's Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Allan MacEachen, deputy prime minister and secretary of state for external affairs of Canada. Great importance was attached to the intensification of the Romanian-Canadian relations, especially to the development of commercial exchanges on equitable, mutually advantageous terms, of technical-industrial cooperation. In this respect, the significance was highlighted of cooperation in the nuclear field, just as the need to facilitate Romanian exports on the Canadian market and expand the legal framework contributing to the general intensification of the Romanian-Canadian relations.

Opinions were exchanged on concrete modalities of overcoming the current state of affairs on an international plane. The need was emphasized for the two countries' intensified efforts at the UN, at the Stockholm conference and at the Vienna negotiations on mutual and balanced force reduction in central Europe for the promotion of a policy of peace, of halting the arms race and achieving a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, for equal collaboration among the states of the world.

Canadian Reportage

For Canadian reportage on Foreign Minister Andrei's visit to Canada, including his talks with Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau and Secretary of State for External Affairs MacEachen, see the Canada section of the 9 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GERE MEETS LUXEMBOURG SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER

AU082030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Luxembourg, AGERPRES 8/2/1984 -- Robert Krieps, president of the Luxembourg Socialist Party [LSP], received Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP. The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial greetings beteen RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the LSP president.

Both sides highlighted the good relations between the two parties, the usefulness of continuing exchanges of opinions and information for a better understanding and knowledge of both parties' concerns and stands, for the rallying of the efforts made to ensure peace, disarmament and security in Europe and the world over.

REPORT ON RCP MESSAGE TO LUXEMBOURG CP CONGRESS

AU061711 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Feb 84 p 6

[Report on message delivered on behalf of the RCP to the Luxembourg CP Congress by Mihai Gere, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee -- date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, warm, comradely greetings were conveyed to the 24th Congress of the Luxembourg CP [LCP], to the party members, and to the working people of Luxembourg, as well as a message of friendship and militant solidarity.

The message conveyed by the Romanian representatives states: The Romanian Communists follow with feelings of solidarity the activities carried out by the LCP to defend the interests of the working people, to strengthen the unity of action of all workers, democratic and progressive forces, and to fulfill the fundamental aspirations of the Luxembourg people for progress, democracy, and peace.

Currently, the Romanian people, led by the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are making consistent efforts in all areas of activity and are unflaggingly implementing the objectives of the 12th congress and of the party national conference on achieving a new stage of development and a new quality of life and work for all the people. Thus, we attach great importance to increasing and modernizing production forces, enhancing economic efficiency, and achieving intensive development by raising the quality of production, implementing a new agrarian revolution, securing energy self-reliance, and raising the people's material and cultural level of civilization. Our party consistently endeavors to deepen and perfect socialist democracy, to continuously expand the means of active and direct participation by the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all the people in organizing and leading society, and to secure conditions for the multifaceted development of the human personality.

In its international activities, Socialist Romania gives special attention to developing relations with all the socialist countries and to expand ties with developing, nonaligned, and all other states, regardless of social system, on the basis of the universally valid principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage.

The message continued: In view of the grave events that have taken place in international life, of the intensified nuclear arms race, and of the increased danger of nuclear catastrophe and war, Socialist Romania and its president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are carrying out intensive international activities to solve mankind's complex problems and to build a better and more just world in keeping with all the nations' aspirations for peace, progress, and civilization.

The RCP and Socialist Romania have always strongly advocated halting the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe, removing and destroying the ones in place, adopting measures for military disengagement and generally for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

We believe that at present it is more important than ever to make every possible effort to resume the dialogue on halting the arms race and cancelling the deployment of new missiles in Europe, to ease tension, to resume the policy of peace, detente, independent development, and cooperation, and to settle all interstate conflicts and disputes exclusively through peaceful means and negotiations.

The RCP attaches particular importance to continuously strengthening its cooperation with communist and workers parties, with socialist parties, with progressive parties in newly independent states, with national liberation movements, and with anti-imperialist forces everywhere, on the basis of mutual esteem and respect and on the basis of each party's right to map out its political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics in keeping with the specific conditions prevailing in each country and by uniting the masses' efforts in the struggle for peace, disarmament, national independence, and social progress.

The message ends by conveying wishes for complete success to the congress and to the party in its endeavors to fulfill the Luxembourg people's aspirations for justice and prosperity, and for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy, and socialism.

CSSR'S POTAC MEETS OFFICIALS, CONCLUDES TALKS

Dascalescu Receives Potac

AU081501 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1445 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/2/1984 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on Wednesday, February 8, Svatopluk Potac, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Commission of Czechoslovakia.

The decisive role was highlighted of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gastav Husak for the development of the relations of close friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, of the relations of economic co-operation between Romania and Czechoslovakia, for the benefit of our countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

It was stressed that the successes Romania and Czechoslovakia scored in socialist construction provided possibilities that should be turned to best account for expanding cooperation in production, increasing the volume of commercial exchanges, developing collaboration in science and culture and in other fields of mutual interest.

Protocol Signed

AU081459 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1446 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/2/1984 -- Talks concluded in Bucharest on February 8 between the delegations of the central planning bodies of Romania and Czechoslovakia led by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania, and Svatopluk Potac, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

During the talks, a survey was made of the current stage of the Romanian-Czechoslovak economic relations and the possibilities of amplifying them, and new actions were set apt to further promote bilateral collaboration and cooperation on multiple planes, to expand and diversify mutual goods exchanges. The sides also agree upon the unfolding of operations for the coordination of the two countries' national economic plans over 1986-1990 to the end of developing specialization of and cooperation in production, economic and technical-scientific collaboration and steadily increasing economic exchanges, in the interests of both countries and peoples.

At the end of the talks, the two chief delegates signed a portocol.

ENACHE RECEIVES PRC DAILY'S CHIEF EDITOR

AU081949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/2/1984 -- Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of RENMIN RIBAO newspaper, mouthpiece of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Li Zhuang, the newspaper's editor-in-chief, now on a fact-finding visit to Romania at the invitation of SCIENTEIA newspaper.

During the interview, the fine relations of friendship and collaboration were recalled extant between the two countries' parties and peoples, and the Romanian people's current preoccupations were shown to translate into fact the goals of socialist construction. During the interview, the great significance was highlighted of the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang and of the official visits of friendship at top level.

Information was also exchanged on the current concerns and activity of the press of the two countries.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH OUTGOING ENVOYS 8 FEB

Departing PLO Envoy

AU081834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/2/1984 -- On February 8, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Khalid ash-Shaykh, permanent representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to Bucharest, on ending his mission in Romania. The talks conducted on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Peruvian Ambassador

AU081835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/2/1984 -- On February 8, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Roger Eloy Loayaza Saavedra, ambassador of the Republic of Peru to Bucharest, on a farewell call, on ending his mission in Romania. On the occassion, talks were conducted which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

RCP MEETING ANALYZES INDUSTRY, INVESTMENTS

AU081912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/2/1984 -- On February 7 and 8 a working meeting was held at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP when the activity was analysed carried on in industry and investment, as well as the measures to be taken for the fulfillment, in the best conditions, of this year's tasks.

After the debates held by working groups on the first day, a meeting in plenum was held on February 8 under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu. During the debates numerous participants took the floor.

At the end of the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, made a speech.

Ceausescu Addresses Meeting

AU081945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 8 Feb 84

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Speech at the Working Meeting at the CC of the RCP Headquarters" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/2/1984 -- First Nicolae Ceausescu referred to the results scored in the economy in 1983 assessing them as good. The industrial production growth rate of 4.8 per cent can be considered as good, he said, assessing that the 3.7 per cent growth rate of the national income was satisfactory as compared to the labour productivity indicator which showed a 2.7 per cent increase "which cannot satisfy us."

Referring to the efforts made in 1983 to surmount a series of difficulties and solve questions related to a good supply with energy and raw materials with the country's own forces, Nicolae Ceausescu said: One may say that the achievements we have scored provide a good base for a proper activity this year. As far as the energy and raw materials base is concerned the situation at the beginning of 1984 is much better. Without considering that we have fully solved these questions we must say that we are in a position to appropriately carry on activity in all sectors.

Referring to the way in which activity started this year in industry President Nicolae Ceausescu said that the plan for January was fulfilled and even overfulfilled. He drew attention to the fact that the provisions of the export plan were not fulfilled asking that measures be taken for an integral fulfillment of the production plan with all indicators starting with physical production and specified that the plan can be overfulfilled only if additional orders were ensured and more products exported.

In connection with the ensurance of sources, the achievement of oil and coal production as well as with other energy sources, Nicolas Ceausescu emphasized that the ministries which coordinate these domains should take firmest action to fulfil and overfulfil these tasks parallel to the measures for the administration and further reduction of consumption. Like action should be taken for the provision of raw and subsidiary materials needed for the smooth run of production. The speaker pointed to the necessity of furthering the recovery, reconditioning and reuse of materials, subassemblies and parts which hold in some sectors up to 50 per cent and even more than that of the requirements for raw materials. We must do so as to cut down import with a series of raw materials on the basis of recovery, reuse and reconditioning processes, he added.

In his speech Nicolae Ceausescu insisted upon the special attention which should be paid to questions related to the qualitative and technological standards of products, mentioning that the plan elaborated and debated during the meeting was to be submitted to the Grand National Assembly for debate and approval. It is essential -- the speaker stressed -- to take firm measures in all units and all sectors to achieve high quality and raise the technological level of production to meet both home and export requirements.

Next, the RCP general secretary dwelt on the measures which should be taken to reach the level planned to raise labour productivity. He also asked that greater attention should be paid to the efficiency and profitability of economic activities.

As for export, this is a priority task for all sectors of activity, Nicolae Ceausescu said, showing that to realize export at the level required meant for Romania to provide conditions for the import of the raw materials and other products she needed.

Referring to the need to expand cooperation in production, with the socialist countries in the first place, but also with other states, the speaker showed that cooperation should be grounded on long-term agreements providing possibilities for the investment made in the production to be turned out in cooperation to be recouped through exports.

In connection with the imports Romania needs, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out they too should be based on long-term cooperation agreements. He requested the ministries and centrals to work most resolutely to make imports on a certain compensation basis.

Highlighting the need for the integral fulfilment of all provisions concerning imports -- both from the socialist countries and in clearing and free convertible currency -- Nicolae Ceausescu showed that imports should be cut or altogether renounced only to the extent to which the problems related to raw materials and integration into production are solved in this country.

A large section of President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech was devoted to the measures that are to be taken with a view to fulfilling the investment plan, attaining the production capacity level envisaged for all sectors, ensuring the intensive utilization of the equipment available in economic units.

The speaker requested that most resolute action be taken to apply the measures taken in 1983 for the improvement of the economic mechanism, the firmer application of the socialist principles of remuneration and of the overall agreement system so that worker self-management and financial self-administration should become a palpable fact in all sectors, in all units.

Each collectivity of working people, each management board administers part of the national wealth, There are combines worth tens of billions. The administration of a such a wealth implies responsibility, care, order, discipline, implies sense of responsibility to the working class, to the people, to the cause of socialism, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed calling attention that no violation of laws and resolutions, no deviation from order and discipline should be admitted. One does not prove democracy or humanism if one overlooks shortcomings, mistakes, the violation of laws. One the contrary one acts against revolutionary worker democracy, acts in a non-humanist manner putting people's life, their health, the society's wealth in jeopardy, harming the country's general interests.

An appropriate resolution of all the problems we have this year calls for enhanced responsibility and improved activity of party bodies and organizations -- Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized in the final section of his speech. Resolute measures should be taken so as each communist, each basic organization may fulfill its role of leading political force, of organizer in rallying all working people's efforts towards properly fulfilling their tasks.

Party activity must be assessed as good not according to the number of meetings and reports but according to the way in which the production plan is achieved and the programme of socialist construction of our society is implemented.

The RCP general secretary also referred to the tasks incumbent on the T.U., youth and other mass and public organizations.

In conclusion Nicolae Ceausescu considered that everything necessary existed to appropriately fulfill this year's plan so as the Romanian people mark the 40th anniversary of the revolution of social and national liberation and the twelfth party congress with ever better results in all fields of activity.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANDREOTTI VISIT, TALKS

Lebanon Presence Examined

AU081929 Rome ANSA in English 1922 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] (ANSA) Belgrade, February 8 -- Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti said today that the purpose of his visit to Belgrade was not only to (?discuss) bilateral relations with Yugoslav officials but also the search for a contribution of non-aligned countries to solving the Lebanese crisis.

Andreotti, who had talks yesterday with his Yugoslav opposite number Lazar Mojsov, said that Italo-Yugoslav relations are developing very well. With reference to Lebanon, Andreotti said that on the one hand it is necessary to ensure the safety of the Shatila refugee camp near Beirut which is under the protection of the Italian contingent and on the other prevent "the explosion of internecine strife between the Lebanese forces."

As for the future of the contingent, the Italian diplomatic chief said he favors its withdrawal if it can be replaced.

"We are doing everything to push the United Nations to commit itself in this peace mission". Andreotti added that Syria "is willing to hold negotiations" and concluded that "it is now necessary not to take hasty actions".

Meeting With Renovica

LD081318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 8 Feb (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, today received Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti who, within the ambit of this visit to our country, is in Sarajevo to attend the 14th winter Olympics.

Official Spokesman on Visit

LD081859 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Feb (TANJUG) -- In connection with the official visit by Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti to Yugoslavia, Zeljko Jeglic, official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, stated the following:

At the invitation of Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Italy, paid a friendly official visit to Yugoslavia 6-8 February 1984.

During his stay in Belgrade, the Italian minister was received by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; and Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. During his stay, within the framework of his visit to the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Minister Andreotti was received by Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Seid Maglajlija, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. In Sarajevo, the Italian minister attended the formal opening of the 14th Winter Olympic Games.

In an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual understanding, and traditional friendship, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Italy, and his associates carried out an all-round exchange of views on the state of bilateral relations and their prospects for development, the present international situation, and current international issues of interest to the two countries.

It was mutually assessed that the general state of bilateral relations is very good and that further efforts should be made for Yugoslav-Italian relations to become even better and more comprehensive. This is why the world at large sees them as an example of all-round good-neighborly cooperation.

The high level of good-neighborly relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries which has been achieved over the last few years in the spirit of the Osimo accords, it was noted, constitutes a contribution to stability and peace in the region and further afield, which is particularly important in the current strained international relations.

During an exchange of views on bilateral cooperation, both sides stressed the positive results achieved in political dialogue and economic, border, cultural, and other kinds of cooperation. During the talks, an examination was made of certain concrete bilateral questions concerning economic cooperation, transportation problems, joint fishing in the Adriatic Sea, border cooperation, and so on. Solving these questions should contribute to further developing relations successfully and to promoting an atmosphere of trust between Yugoslavia and Italy. In this connection, the great importance of conducting a continuous and friendly political dialogue between representatives of the two countries was stressed.

It was jointly assessed that every step in the improvement of the position of the national minorities represents a new contribution to mutual understanding and enriches the broad cooperation in the border region and the stability of relations on the border. The Yugoslav side confirmed its great interest in adopting a law on the global protection of the Slovene national minority in Italy, stressing that it values the steps being taken by the Italian Government to have this issue, which has been under discussion for a number of years, concluded with the adoption of the relevant law. In this, Yugoslavia sees a new important contribution not only to further realizing the Osimo accords but to the overall development of bilateral relations.

During the talks, the two ministers exchanged views on the current international situation, which they assessed as very serious, and agreed that it is necessary to exert maximum efforts to find opportunities for renewing and holding a dialogue between East and West as soon as possible and for solving the crisis spots, which are dangerously encumbering international relations and peace in the world.

Problems of the developing countries and the world economic crisis were also examined by the diplomatic heads of the two countries, who agreed that an active search should be made for ways to renew the dialogues between the North and South which are at a complete standstill.

During the talks, the two countries expressed interest in preventing the further deterioration of the international situation and in creating broader conditions for talks and a peaceful and constructive solution to the most pressing problems. In this context, the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war, and crises in other parts of the world were examined and particular concern expressed over them.

Both sides positively assessed the start of the conference in Stockholm and the presence of the foreign ministers of all the countries taking part at the opening of this conference, something which Yugoslavia and Italy had pressed for with all their hearts.

They expressed the hope that, through the joint efforts of all countries, the further escalation of strains between the blocs will be halted and that during this year, through patient efforts and given adequate political willingness, a start will be made on solving at least some of the present crisis spots, which will help to create a more favorable atmosphere and to open up prospects for further and more constructive dialogue with a view to reviving detente, in the interest of all countries, peace, and development in the world.

MARKOVSKI, LCY DELEGATION HOLD TALKS IN SWEDEN

AU081915 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] An LCY delegation is visitng Stockholm. [Name indistinct], secretary of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, has received Krste Markovski, head of the delegation and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Krste Markovski still has to meet the leadership of the Swedish Left-Wing Communist Party.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU081914 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Rade Pavlovic, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, and Georgi Pankov, Bulgarian minister of chemical industry, have signed a new 5-year agreement in Belgrade on cooperation between the two countries in the field of the chemical industry. This year alone, the value of this transaction will total $50 million, or $25 million on each side.

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON SPANISH 'PARALLEL' PARTY

AU081505 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Feb 84 p 4

[Dj. Radenkovic commentary: "Communists and the 'Parallel Ones'"]

[Text] Reactions to an event are often its true mirror. In many cases, its essence is revealed to a lesser extent by what its direct participants think and say about themselves and to a greater extent by seeing who from outside interprets it, how he interprets it, and what attitude he adopts toward it. It is in this sense that, as characteristic as the formation of a "parallel communist party" in Spain and its demonstrative secession from Spanish Communist Party [PCE] were, even more characteristic were the subsequent reactions of other communist parties to this act.

Thus, the even could not remain a purely internal episode of a communist party (which it really was not from its very beginning and origin), but turned into an ideological battleground between the opposing views on the position of communist parties in the contemporary period and on their mutual relations.

By its high-level presence at the congress of Spanish dissidents and by its eager propaganda support, the Soviet party hastened to extend its "friendship, assistance, and solidarity" for their platform and their vehement march against the "political-ideological degeneration... introduced by Eurocommunism." La Pasionaria's and Iglesias' resolute and soundly-argued cabled appeal to Andropov on behalf of the PCE could not stop this quick and determined orientation. Other communist parties of the East European countries lined up behind Moscow in this attitude and those parties which traditionally follow the CPSU's line most strictly, the parties of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, acted the most emphatically in this connection.

This zealous and planned support for the goals of this party, presented as and called the "Communist Party of the Spanish People," was thereby inevitably and immediately given the imprint of a bloc lineup together with the characteristic of an ideological war against Eurocommunism.

On the other hand, it is again a significant fact that among all those elements of a wide geographical and political range which have energetically criticized the splitting of a communist party are those communist parties which operate under very diverse conditions; for instance, the CPC, which guides the building of a socialism in a great Asian developing country and naturally does not stand on the positions of Eurocommunism; the Romanian party, whose views on the forms of building a socialist society are not close to the essence of the Eurocommunist strategy, but which persistently emphasizes the importance of the principle of independence even though its country is a member of the Warsaw Pact; and the French Communist Party [PCF] which, as a Eurocommunist party, participates in a government together with the socialists and which has been noticeably freeing itself from the burden of old errors, especially in recent years.

Regardless of the obvious diversity of their positions, their condemnations of the formation of "parallel parties" and thereby also of the outside encouragement to and support for the formation of these parties, they are very similar in three essential points. One of these points is the conviction that, in principle, breaking up a communist party for any reason whatsoever, including personal ambitions or foreign influences, is politically impermissible and deeply negative, particularly when such an undertaking assumes the hypocritical mask of concern for the "unity" and action of "unification." The second of these points is the appraisal that actions of this kind inevitably weaken the workers' movement of the country concerned, something that can be especially harmful in Spain in view of the country's great problems and its still insufficiently consolidated democracy. The third point is the realization that the entire affair is essentially linked to the fundamental issue of independence and equality of communist parties as well as to relapses into the concept of practice according to which the actions of communists in different parts of the world and dissimilar circumstances should be guided from one single center.

It is certain that all three important parties have also had their own special motives for their quick and unambiguous statements of their views. It is by this gesture of theirs, too, that the Chinese Communists make it clear that they have irreversibly abandoned the concepts and the style of activity of the period of the "Cultural Revolution" when the CPC leadership of that time actively interfered in the internal life of other parties, helped the factions which were close to it, and encouraged splits in that direction (at one time in Spain itself, there were some 20 communist splinter parties and most of them were extreme leftist, "Maoist"). As for the Romanians, there is a noticeable permanent and understandable need, resulting from the position of their country, among other factors, to reconfirm the principle of independence at every available opportunity and to interpret the goal of unity in a new way. As for Georges Marchais, this was an occasion to once again demonstrate how the PCF is breaking with the dogmas which have cost it dearly in the past.

Behind the tactic of forming a "parallel party" in Spain, there is probably a double appraisal: one, that the "rallying" of communist parties around the biggest state of "real socialism" is necessary under the conditions of considerably increased international tensions, and that, two, a certain crisis in Eurocommunism noticeable in Western Europe and especially in Spain provides a chance for an offensive in this direction.

It is logical to predict that the "parallel party" in Spain will not become a serious political force on the domestic scene, but its appearance as well as the programmed revival of an obsolete methodology on an international scale must not be underestimated.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL ON POLITICAL-SECURITY SITUATION

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[S.H. report]

[Text] Pristina, 6 Feb -- Ilija Djukic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, has addressed the workers of the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs in Pristina on the current political-security situation and the ideopolitical, organizational, and cadre capability of the LC of Kosovo.

Djukic initially assessed that the political-security situation in Kosovo is now much more favorable and that this is the result of 3 years of intensive work and struggle against hostile counterrevolutionary forces from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

"We have achieved these results," Djukic said, "primarily thanks to the upcompromising struggle of our forces in Kosovo, but also with the wholehearted assistance of all parts of the country."

Djukic pointed out that two extremes appear in the assessments of the present situation in Kosovo. The first one is advocated by the forces that act in opposition to the LCY positions which says that the situation in Kosovo has not changed at all and that it is the same as during the counterrevolution.

The other extreme is the one which is advocated by the forces chiefly in Kosovo, and it says that the situation is now settled and that it does not differ from the situation in other parts of the country. It is therefore necessary for our struggle to be constantly conducted offensively and that it should expand among the masses. Whenever we had good support among the people, our actions in the political struggle were much more efficient.

Our successes depend on the extent that we succeed in making our struggle involve all the people, Djukic said. Therefore we do not need deadly quiet, just as we do not need a destructive upheaval, but we need a creative and constructive manner of the struggle for settling the situation and for strengthening brotherhood, unity, and togetherness of the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo and beyond.

Djukic then pointed to the great presence of opportunism in the struggle against Albanian nationalism as well as against other nationalisms which exist in Kosovo. Opportunism is even present in the League of Communists and among some cadres. All this impedes the further successful struggle waged by the League of Communists, Djukic said.